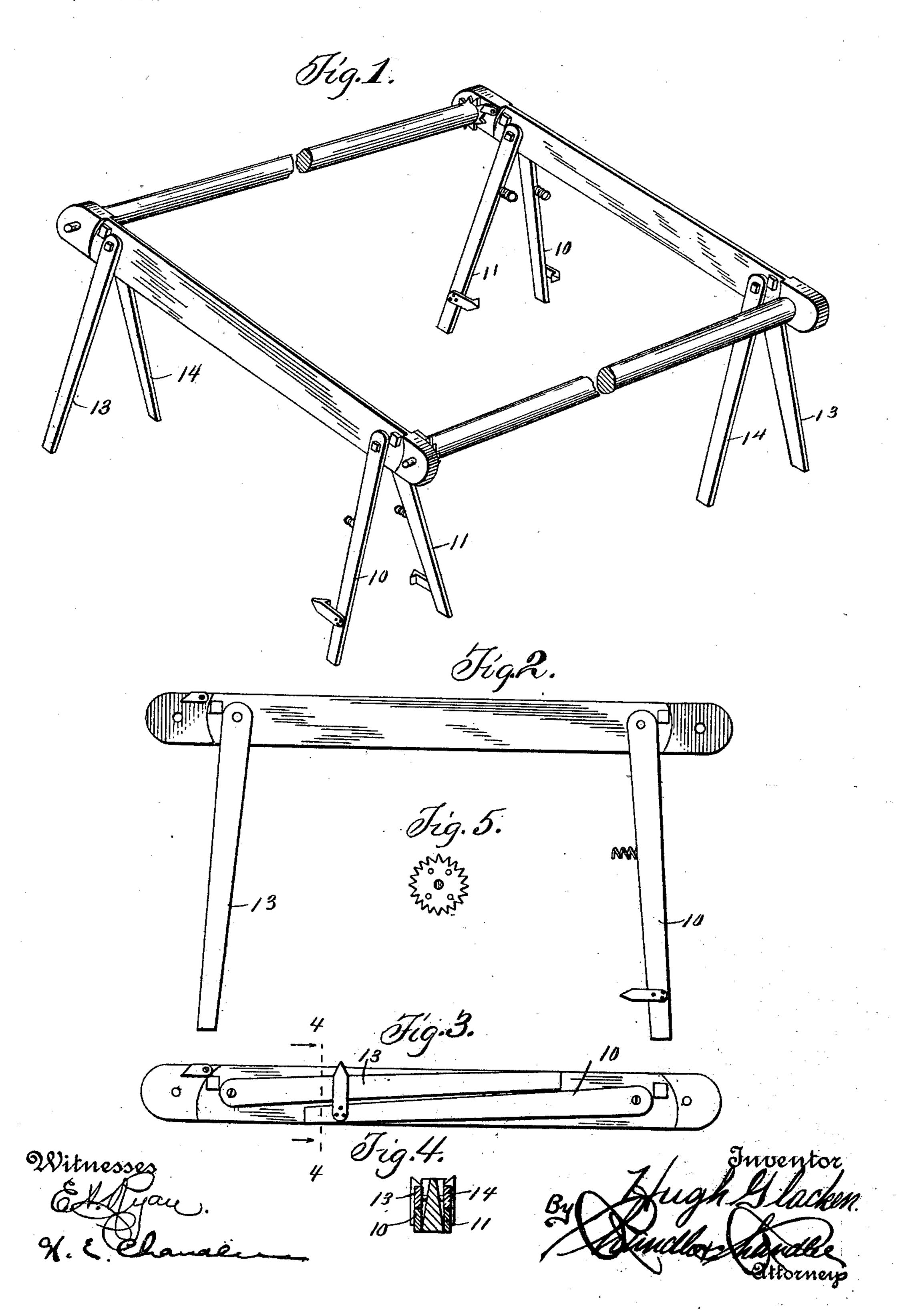
No. 670,872.

Patented Mar. 26, 1901.

H. GLACKEN. QUILTING FRAME.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Oct. 24, 1900.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH GLACKEN, OF CONROE, TEXAS.

QUILTING-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,872, dated March 26, 1901.

Application filed October 24, 1900. Serial No. 34.182. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH GLACKEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Conroe, in the county of Montgomery, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Quilting-Frames; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to quilting-frames; and it has for one object to provide a construction which will be cheap and simple in construction and efficient in its operation and which may be adjusted to hold the quilt with the proper degree of tension at all times.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction that may be set up and taken down at will and with ease and when folded will occupy a small space

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the complete frame, a portion thereof being broken away to permit a showing on a large scale. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the trestles. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a trestle folded. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3 and showing the means for holding the legs of the trestle in folded positions. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the ratchet-wheel.

Referring now to the drawings, the present frame includes two trestles, each of which includes a beam 5, and inasmuch as the trestles are similar in every respect a description of one will suffice for a description of the other. The beam 5 is rectangular at its end portions, as shown at 6 and 7, and intermediate of these end portions the beam has a cross-section that is a truncated triangle, the side faces 8 and 9 thereof converging upwardly.

At one end of the tapered portion of the beam 5 are pivotally mounted two supportinglegs 10 and 11 upon a common pivot 12, while at the opposite end of the tapered portion are disposed on the opposite faces two supporting-legs 13 and 14, mounted upon a common pivot 15, these several legs being disposed to lie with their pivoted ends against the faces

of the beam, whereby when moved to project beyond the broadened lower edge of the beam they will diverge, and when moved in an opposite direction they will assume parallel positions and lie longitudinally of and upon the side faces of the beam 5. Thus as the legs are unfolded to their supporting or operative positions they are automatically moved into diverging position to best support the beam. 60 To prevent pivotal movement of the legs beyond their proper supporting positions, where one pair of legs lies divergingly from the other pair, stops 16 are fixed upon the beam and in the paths of movement of the legs. 65

When the legs are in their folded positions, it is desirable that they be held from accidental unfolding, and for this purpose the legs 10 and 11 are provided with snap-hooks 18. The legs 13 and 14 are first moved into 70 folded positions, after which legs 10 and 11 are moved against them and their snap-hooks are engaged with the legs 13 and 14. The legs 10 and 11 cannot then be drawn downwardly without drawing upon legs 13 and 14, which, 75 because of the ends thereof resting against legs 10 and 11, cannot move, and hence both sets of legs will be held inoperative. Helical springs 20, carried by the legs 10 and 11, engage the under sides of legs 13 and 14 when 80 the legs are folded and are compressed thereby, and thus if the snap-hooks be disengaged from legs 13 and 14 these springs will force legs 10 and 11 downwardly to prevent reengagement of the snap-hooks, and the legs may 85 be then unfolded at leisure.

In the rectangular end portions of the beams 5 are formed bearings, in which are mounted the ends of rollers 22 and 23, the trunnions 24 and 25 of which extend through 90 the beams and are adapted for attachment of cranks, to be clamped thereupon by set-screws or in a similar manner for rotating the rollers to wind up the quilt and give proper tension thereto. To prevent unwinding, ratchet-95 wheels 25 are disposed upon the rollers adjacent the ends thereof, and with these sprockets coöperate pawls 26, pivoted to the beams to prevent return rotation.

It will of course be understood that in practice various modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and that any

suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is-

1. A quilting-frame comprising two trestles including beams having bearings, and rollers journaled in the bearings, each of the trestles having legs pivoted to the beams in pairs, the legs at each side of the beam being adapted to fold one against the other, a snap-hook carried by the legs of one pair for engagement with the legs of the opposite pair, and springs disposed to bear against the adjacent faces of the legs to force them apart when the hooks are disengaged.

2. In a quilting-frame, a trestle comprising a beam having cross-sectionally rectangular end portions provided with bearings, the side

faces of the beam intermediate of the end portions being tapered upwardly, legs pivoted upon the tapered faces and adapted for movement to lie against the side faces and longitudinally thereof, and for movement to project below the beam and divergingly, a second similar trestle, rollers mounted in the 25 bearings of the beams, ratchet-wheels carried by the rollers, and pawls upon the rectangular portions of the beams and in coöperative relation to the ratchets.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my 30 name, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on the 19th day of October, 1900.

H. GLACKEN.

Witnesses:

J. R. Ellis, W. A. Traylor.